

# The Sun

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**Murphy's Judges.**  
Leonard A. Giegerich,  
John J. Brady,  
Mitchell L. Ritzner,  
M. Wesley Plazek,  
Felix A. Kendrick,  
Charles L. Guy.

## Lethargy.

The Hon. LESLIE MORTIMER SHAW, who has been making speeches in divers States, reports sadly that he "found greater lethargy with regard to the elections than he had seen for a long time."

Possessed of oratorical powers that would create a soul under the ribs of Death and give the hibernating animals insomnia, if Mr. Shaw encounters "lethargy" what portents and evils imminent must that lethargy betoken?

Can it be that the American people are not "rising as one man" to "indorse" and "reaffirm" the glorious work of that Congress which put the railroad rate law and the sociologists' meat law upon the statute books? Or are the people lethargic on account of too much prosperity? Or is what Mr. Shaw takes for "lethargy" but a solemn rumination and pondering? Here's everybody trying to get rich, and here are Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BEVERIDGE yearning to put a hook in the jaws of the money leviathan, to regulate fortunes and to treat wealth as if it were an infectious disease.

Perhaps the American voter is thinking sadly of the crime of wealth and is seeking to put himself into a properly penitent and humble condition.

## A Chicago Post-Mortem.

The Iroquois Club of Chicago used to be a "citadel" of "rock ribbed Democracy" in the day when there was a Democratic party. The Iroquois Club survives. It celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by holding a post-mortem examination of the Democracy. The Hon. LAMBERT TARKER asserted that "we are being ruined by striving for victory through affiliation with Populists and entertaining all the ephemeral fads and theories that politics ever gave breath to." He paid his respects to freak statesmanship of many kinds:

"Business men by the thousands have been driven from the party because of these unstable affluities. We must break away from these financial eccentricities. Thomas Jefferson said: 'That government is best which governs least.' And how far from this principle are those of government ownership of railroads, whether national or municipal."

"We have a museum of eccentric statements. Some say the Government should own the railroads; others declare there should be local ownership of railroads; some say the Government should own coal and iron mines; that it should establish public stockyards throughout the country. Why, then, ever argue that the Government should own the land and wash the people's clothes. One distinguished gentleman has undertaken to establish the English language phonetically and to regulate the number of children a good family man should have. There may be some consolation in that the last two undertakings cannot be attributed to the Democratic party."

The Hon. ARTHUR J. EDDY, while admitting that HEARST's election "would be the worst thing that ever happened to the Democratic party," accounted for him logically:

"HEARST's position has a good excuse. It is the logical deduction resulting from Bryan radicalism on the one side with its variety of fancies, and ROOSEVELT's stand on the other hand that individual progress should be swept away by setting a limit on individual fortunes."

The political analysis made by the Iroquois Club might have gone further. The truth is that there is now neither a Republican party nor a Democratic party. Politics is but a confused welter of many radicalisms; and personal allegiance, "hero" worship, has taken the place of a definite political creed.

## The United States and Japan.

According to a telegram from Tokio, which we published yesterday, there exists a disposition in Japan to interpret the alleged exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco as a declaration of race war on the part of the American people. Outside of California there is very little trace of racial animosity toward any Orientals, and the impression that the inhabitants of the United States, considered as a whole, are unfriendly to the Japanese is entirely without foundation.

Even as regards California, it is not true that Japanese children are excluded from the public schools. In San Francisco itself, where more prejudice exists than elsewhere against Orientals of every sort, the Japanese, Chinese and Koreans are not deprived of the privileges of public instruction, but a separate school building is provided for them. It is a policy of segregation, not of exclusion, which is pursued by the San Francisco Board of Education. Not even segregation is practised in the neighboring city of Oakland; nor, indeed, anywhere else in the State of California. The course pursued in San Francisco by the Board of Education is a unique exception, and is due to the domination exercised over every department of the municipal government by the union labor element. It would be absurd to draw from the jealous and discriminating attitude of that element toward all kinds of non-union labor any inference concerning the

prevailing opinions and sentiments of the California community. The segregation of Oriental children in the San Francisco school system is a purely local incident. Equally ridiculous is it to attribute the murder of a Japanese bank president in the same city to racial animosity. The bank president was killed, not because he was a Japanese, but because his assailants wanted to rob his bank. The murder was the outcome of a wave of disorder and crime which recalls the state of things in 1867, when recourse was made to a vigilance committee. As to the killing of certain Japanese sealers in the north Pacific, they were shot, of course, not as Japanese, but as poachers caught in the act of violating the law made for the protection of seal life.

There is, then, absolutely no basis for the anti-American feeling which, according to our Tokio correspondent, is expressed by many Japanese newspapers, but which apparently is not shared by the relatively well informed members of the Mikado's Government. The latter know that during the late war in the Far East a very large majority of the American people sympathized with Japan. They believed her to have been wronged in 1895, when Russia, Germany and France combined to deprive her of the most coveted fruit of her victory over China. They were also convinced that in her contest with Russia the provocation had come from the latter Power. The naval and military successes of Japan were viewed with satisfaction on this side of the Atlantic and the efficiency of her sanitary arrangements was held up for emulation. The moderation and magnanimity evinced by the Mikado's Government in assenting to the Peace of Portsmouth received from us the admiration which was their due. If anything was needed to increase the esteem and good will exhibited in this country toward the Japanese, it was supplied by the knowledge that they had entered into an intimate alliance with the British section of the English speaking world, an alliance that has practically put an end to the Russian dream of invading India.

Nothing has since happened to change our feeling for Japan. If, pending the complete evacuation of Manchuria, our access to the old and new treaty ports opened by China in that region has encountered some obstruction, all reasonable Americans have recognized that the obstruction was temporary, and that in any event intercourse with southern Manchuria, which the Peace of Portsmouth left provisionally under Japanese control, has been and is now incomparably easier than it is intercourse with northern Manchuria, which was to remain for a brief term in Russian hands. As for commercial rivalry for the trade of the Far East, Japan obviously has as good a right to compete for it as the British or the Germans have. All we want, and all we ought to have, is a fair field and no favor. That the Japanese are willing to give.

It is true that if the late war in the Far East had ended differently Japan, finding herself condemned to remain for an indefinite period an insular kingdom, must have sought acquisitions in the islands south of her, and in that event the Philippines would have seemed to her a valuable prize. Since, however, she has managed to secure a foothold on the Asiatic mainland, having obtained not only Korea and the Liaoting peninsula, but ascendancy throughout southern Manchuria as far north as Mukden, a marked change has taken place in the direction of her national impulse toward expansion. Japan's face is now turned westward and not southward. Henceforth she and the United States have nothing to gain and much to lose by indulging in feelings other than those of high consideration and cordial friendship.

If the newspapers of Tokio and other centres of Japanese education and thought would pay us the compliment of observing American conditions as carefully as we do those of Japan they would not fall into the error of attributing national importance to a local incident. The union labor element in San Francisco, which has gratified its spite by segregating Japanese school children, has not even influence enough to persuade the rest of California to follow its example. As regards the United States at large it is an utterly negligible factor, and any attempt on its part to excite race hatred against Orientals would be treated with derision.

**Mrs. Hubbard's Route Survey.**  
The American Geographical Society has just paid a tribute to a work of pioneer exploration such as has too seldom rewarded the efforts of our explorers who have first brought into view the geographical aspects of parts of our continent. It has published in its Bulletin the original survey along two of the largest rivers of Labrador, made by Mrs. LORNA HUBBARD, Jr. in 1905, in colors and on a scale so large that the map will be welcomed by the cartographic houses of every land, for they will use it to correct their mapping of that peninsula.

The explorers of Labrador have left untouched the vast eastern part of the peninsula between Lake Melville on the Atlantic border and Ungava Bay, opening on Hudson Strait. Here remained two large rivers to be traversed and mapped. One of them is the Nascapue, emptying into Grind Lake and the Atlantic, which was wholly unknown excepting at its mouth. For years its supposed course as reported by Indians and one or two agents of the Hudson Bay Company was shown on Canadian Government maps by a broken line. Mrs. HUBBARD has shown that this supposed course was wholly inaccurate. The Nascapue, instead of coming almost straight from the northwest, parallel with the coast, has a course which roughly resembles a bent bow, and it is the outlet of Lake Michikamau, far in the interior, believed to be the second largest lake in Labrador.

The other river was the George, which rises north of the Height of Land above Lake Michikamau, and flows north about 300 miles to Ungava Bay. This river was, doubtless followed by JOHN McLEAN in his journeys over sixty years ago, but the accounts he wrote were very incomplete and he left no maps.

What Mrs. HUBBARD did was to follow these rivers from end to end, carefully ascertaining the distances traversed, taking frequent observations for latitude, mapping every change of direction, marking all the rapids, islands and land portages, noting the character of the river banks and the adjacent topography, and finally checking her work by three astronomical positions that had been fixed, two at the ends of her journey and one at Lake Michikamau.

The map on which her work was recorded was pronounced, both in Canada and this country, to be worthy of the best reproduction, so that her results might be fully utilized by map makers. Her admirable achievement in the tribute she has paid to the memory of her brave husband, who planned this exploration and lost his life in the wilds of Labrador in 1903 while attempting to carry it out. It is to her great credit that the many obstacles and hazards in her way did not prevent this intrepid young woman from linking her husband's name with a most meritorious bit of pioneer discovery in America.

## McLean in his Journeys over Sixty Years Ago.

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## A Paying Acquaintance.

It is perhaps impossible to measure the exact force of any one of the various factors which influence trade movements. Our sales to England, for instance, are doubtless largely dependent upon her need of certain articles which we produce in larger quantity than she requires for her own use. The Canadians, who would in all probability prefer to place their orders in England, buy heavily from us because they can buy to better advantage in our markets. There is, however, no doubt of the importance of such factors as a larger knowledge of other lands and a better acquaintance with the people of those lands.

The special interest taken by the late Secretary HAY in the affairs of China and Manchuria unquestionably had an important influence on our sales in that region. In the same way Mr. ROOT's interest in Latin America has already affected our trade with our neighbors, and there is large promise of much greater results in the early future. Secretary Root's activities come at a fortunate time. For a number of years the American people have displayed an ever increasing interest in the people and the affairs of Latin America. Newspapers and magazines have given them large attention and the general fund of public information has been notably enlarged. Secretary Root's journey gave to it all an added impetus.

Five years ago our sales to South America were about \$400,000,000. The indications are that they will this year approximate \$75,000,000. Ten years ago our Mexican account was about \$15,000,000. It may this year reach \$60,000,000. The West Indies account presents a similar record. Better acquaintance and trade expansion are reciprocal in their operation. As our knowledge of these neighbors increases our trade with them expands, and as our trade expands our knowledge increases.

## The School Census.

Between the last day of registration and election day the police perform the important and arduous labor of verifying the poll lists. In the case of every person registered whose right to vote there is any reason to question an investigation is made, and if it discloses any cause for a challenge the would-be voter must swear in his ballot on election day. These inquiries involve much extra work for the police, and they are essential to prevent repeating and the voting of persons not possessed of the qualifications required by law.

It would seem that under these circumstances the unwisdom of putting further extraordinary duties on the Police Department would be manifest to the authorities, but such is not the case. Under the present laws the biennial census of children of school age is made at this time, and this exacting and tiresome task must be performed by the police. If the Legislature is responsible for the situation the law should be amended in season to prevent a repetition of the conflict of duties. If the double extra work results from the stubbornness and piggishness of any administrative officer, he ought to be turned out of the city's service at once.

It is reported, curiously enough, that Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON, Boston's foremost author, is about to write fiction. Has he ever written anything else?

Mr. HEARST was in the last Congress, I believe, and I think in the one before, but I have no distinct recollection of him.—Speaker Cannon.

Uncle JOE's faculties are not failing. It would be a safe wager that he has a distinct recollection of a seat on the Democratic side that a member of the New York delegation was paid \$500,000 a year to occupy, but which he was seen in only for a few days during each session. The Speaker must remember the vacancy, and so must the tellers and the pages.

## Ancestry.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If we could have a grand scheduling of ancestries in this country the South would be surprised to find how many of the Puritan gentry of the North spring out of the landed gentry who stood with Parliament against the King and were driven out of England after the Restoration, and the North would be surprised to find that nearly the entire white population of the South is made up of worthy descendants of Cavaliers and Roundheads, of whom Jackson was a strong and virile type. Since we can make no such showings in a grand genealogical sense, let us have the good sense to quit treating and in fact the only thing summer crowds at some places where only about fifty people, as it could be seen.

All over this country the law should compel, as it does in England and France for the saving of lives, all crossings to be bridged or tunneled. I almost had been killed this summer crossing at some places where only about fifty people, as it could be seen.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—I observe from a statistical report that there are 284,000 Indians in the United States. Isn't this a larger number than occupied the same territory when the first white settlers arrived upon it? With all our alleged cruelty to the simple red man, hasn't he been about as well as he would have done if the paleface had not encroached upon his preserve? New York, October 22. MOSKAT.

## Guarded Crossings.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Railroad crossings should not be bridged or tunneled. I almost had been killed this summer crossing at some places where only about fifty people, as it could be seen.

## FORGIVENESS.

From the North American Review.

The introduction of education into the East and the Far East must be credited to the foreign missionaries. The condition of the Sandwich Islands in 1820 is too well known to require description here. As Viscount Milner points out in a recent article in the National Review, "a raging controversy over Chinese labor" in South Africa is exercising the pens and tongues of the controversialists and the politicians, and the public seems not to have been awakened to "the true character of the issue."

Englishmen met and talked with when I was over there about a month ago. They were sorry that she ever permitted the wholesale importation of the cheap Chinese labor into the Rand. The Chinese in South Africa are to be contented. They are hated and are to be contented. They are hated and are to be contented.

Chinese labor has been tried and found wanting at Panama. While the Panama Railroad was building, about fifty years ago, workmen were obtained to the number of seven thousand from anywhere and everywhere. There were Irish, French, Austrians, Germans and Englishmen—and in the end, they were all found to be wanting. Chinese labor has been tried and found wanting at Panama.

Protestantism seems to be out of touch with the world. And this is the case of the Catholic church and found it crowded to the doors with a praying people. I was told that evening after evening the church was crowded with those who came to pray for the souls of departed relatives. But Protestantism has not yet taken its mind whether it is sinful or not to pray for departed spirits. Protestantism cast away the incense of the altar and the incense of the altar. Protestantism cast away the incense of the altar and the incense of the altar.

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## PROTESTANTISM ON TRIAL.

Out of Touch with Modern Conditions and Out of Touch with the People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The more we study the present attitude of the English speaking people with regard to Christianity is on trial. In the English church on grounds which have been held in the north of England in the beginning of this month there was a long discussion as to the decline in attendance at public worship; and although I am far from admitting that there is a general decline in the attendance at the services of Protestant churches do not seem to keep pace with the increase of the population either in England or in this country.

I believe there is a reason for this. Thirty or forty years ago preachers in Protestant churches were men of strong convictions, and people crowded to hear them in order to learn the distinctive truths from a Spurgeon in London and a Stephen A. T. in New York. But now earnestness seems to have passed away from the pulpit, and the devil is allowed to have a quiet time of it. Instead of presenting Christ as the Saviour of mankind, the pulpit and the platform are now the scene of a religious revival. The standards of Protestantism are being relaxed. Presbyterianism no longer teaches predestination, and Episcopalianism is a sort of undefined theology with the Bishop on grounds which have been held in the north of England in the beginning of this month there was a long discussion as to the decline in attendance at public worship; and although I am far from admitting that there is a general decline in the attendance at the services of Protestant churches do not seem to keep pace with the increase of the population either in England or in this country.

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## CHINESE LABOR.

An Unfavorable Opinion of its Usefulness in Building the Panama Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the interview published in yesterday's SUN Chairman Shonis denies that Chinamen have been hired, or are to be hired, to dig the "big ditch," as Viscount Milner points out in a recent article in the National Review, "a raging controversy over Chinese labor" in South Africa is exercising the pens and tongues of the controversialists and the politicians, and the public seems not to have been awakened to "the true character of the issue."

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## STATIONARY CHICAGO.

Mediculous Legislation Preventing the City's Growth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A new confirmation of the fact that Chicago is a stationary city is not above 1,500,000 in the recent census list. This year 346,000 voters have registered, 20,000 less than twelve years ago. In New York 87,000 are registered. The population of New York City in 1900, the census of a very good year, tallying with deaths, births, marriages, voters, &c.) was 3,100,000; this shows one voter for every 4.96 inhabitants. Applying this too high figure to Chicago gives 346,000 times 4.96, or 1,719,960 inhabitants.

If we take the estimates of State statisticians as I collected five years ago, they use the ratio of one vote to every 3.5 inhabitants, which would give Chicago 1,000,000 voters, or 1,719,960 inhabitants.

This year 346,000 children, or 1,400 less than in 1904, are in the public schools. Is this decrease consistent with the claim that Chicago is a stationary city? The children of 1,000,000 in sixteen years? The children of 1,000,000 in sixteen years? The children of 1,000,000 in sixteen years?

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